INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

The Cuban Slave Trade

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE. Washington, May 19, 1853.

Interesting Correspondence Between Lord Palmer

ston, Lord Howden and the Spanish Government With reference to my communication of the 6th of January last, accompanying which I did myself the pleasure of transmitting to you some highly import ant diplomatic papers connected with the island of Cuba and the slave trade, I have, seeing the manner with which the others were received, availed myself of so good an opportunity as the present to forward to you another batch of correspondence upon the same subject, of a very recent date, and still more interesting than those transmitted in January more interesting than those transmitted in January last. You will please have the goodness to address a copy of the Herald containing this correspondence, to Gen. Canedo, at Havana, in case he may not be aware of its existence; and I should be very sorry if you were to neglect conferring the same favor upon my charming, but rather ugly friend, Don Martin Galiano, the political secretary of Cuba, who treated me with such marked civility when I was at Havana, about the 19th of November last.

ANTIQUARY. ANTIQUARY.

VISCOUNT FALMERSTON TO LORD HOWDEN.

FORMER OPPICE, April 7, 1851.

My Lord-With reference to my other despatch of this day's date, in which I spear of Spain having received a large money parement on condition that the Spanish shave trade should be abolished. I thick it right to mention in case your lordship or M. Bertran de Lis should not be aware of the fact, that the sum given to Spain for that purpose was £400 000, agreeably to the stipulations of articles 3 and 4 of the treaty signed at Madrid on the 23d of September, 1817.

(Signed)

PALMERSTON.

VISCOUNT PALMERSTON TO LORD HOWDEN.

(Signed)

PALMERSTON.

VISCOUNT FALMERSTON TO LORD HOWDEN.

EXTRACT.

FORMER OFFICE, July 10, 1851.

You will observe how unreasonable it is in the Captain General of Cuba to expect that British Consuls and Slave Trade Commissioners should be able to furnish hum with those detailed statements and precise proofs which he requires in that note. All that British officers can possibly be expected to supply him with, are general statements of the particular instances in which it has come to their knowledge that vessels are fitting out or have been fitted out for slave trade, or in which landings of shaves have been effected; and it is quite abourd to suppose that the Governor General, who is armed with all the powers of government, and who has at his command all the means of information and of action which an immose number of government officers of various kinds affired kinn should need anything more than such general indications to enable him to pursue his investigations. Indeed, it is strange that he should not of his own accord, and without any suggestions or information from them, take those measures which a proper sense of his own government should pout out to him as proper for the entire and aboulte prevention of those eriminal proceedings.

But far different is the conduct of the Captain General; and, while on one hand, he shuts his eyes to criminal and disgraceful practices which it is his bounden duty to prevent he returns angry and discourteous answers to emmunications which it is the duty of Her Majesty's efficers in Cuba to make to him.

The Spanish government will do well to consider that if such a course of proceeding shall continue, the people of this country, instead of looking with displessure at attempts which may be made to sever Cuba from the Spanish monarchy, may be led to view with satisfaction the accomplishment of an event which, in consequence of the connuct of the Spanish colonial authorities, will have become the only means of putting an end to the commission of crimes which the Spanish cr

(signed.)

PALMERSTON TO LORD HOWDEN.

FORMON OFFICE August 7, 1851.

MY LORD—I have to instruct you to present a note to the Spanish government, stating that H. M's government have directed reinforcements to be sent to H. M's cruisers employed on the coast of Cubs for the suppression of the slave trade; and H. M's government deem it due to the frankness which ought to characterize the intercourse of friendly government, to let the figurals in government know that if, as seems to be the case, the government of Madrid is unable to cause its subsediment officers in Cubs to carry into execution the treaty engagements of the Spanish crown for the suppression of the slave trade, and to enforce the laws promilgated by the crown of Spain in execution of those engagements, the British government must deem itself obliged to take the matters in relation to it as may appear to H. M's government best calculated to accomplish the purpose in view.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

PALMERSTON.

THE MARQUIS OF MIRAPLORES TO LORD HOWDEN.

THE MARQUIS OF MIRAPLORES TO LORD HOWDEN.

TRANSLATION.

MY LORD—On replying to your Lordship's note of the 14th inst., your Lordship will allow me to abstain from taking into consideration, on account of the dignity of 14. M.'s government, the supposition brought forward by your Lordship, in inlihment of the instructions of H B M's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that the government at Madrid is impotent to enforce upon its subordinates in Cuba the execution of the laws and treaties relative to the suppression of the slave trade.

I will therefore, confine myself to stating to your Lordship that the Queen, my acquist sovereign whom I have informed of the contents of the aforesaid note, will see with particular gratification that the cabinet of London, by means of a timely reinforcement of the British cruisers in the seas of the Antilles, may co-operate to the easier and more effectual suppression of the reprobated traffic in slaves, so long as this desirable co-operation remains confined within the limits of the same aforesaid laws and treaties. Her Majesty's government does not entertain the slightest apprehension on this subject, relying as it does on British loyalty; but it thinks it necessary, however, under the present circumstances of the island of Cuba, to make a solemn declaration. If, by any unfortunate combination of circumstances, or perhaps in consequence of an inconsidernic seal, or from any motive whatesover, an undue interference on the part of the commanders of the new mays forces in matters of maritime or internal juri-diction of the Island of Cuba, were to give rise to some conflict with the authorities of that island; if in this or any other way, a new element of disturbance were added to the numerous ones which, in spite of the government of the United States, are fostered against that island by American pirates, in combination with some disloyal natives of Cuba, Her Majesty's government declarates at once that, after repulsing with all the energy in its power any intrusio

VISCOUNT PALMERSTON TO LORD HOWDEN. VISCOUNT PALMERSTON TO LORD HOWDEN.
FOREIGN OFFICE, Sept. 11, 1851.

My LORD—I have received and laid before the Queen
your lordship's despatch of the 20th instant, enclosing a
translation of a note which the Marquis de Miraflores addressed to you on the 19th inst. in reply to your note
written under the instructions conveyed to you in my
despatch of the 7th ult. respecting the reinforcements
which have been ordered to the British naval forces on
the coast of Cuba, and the course which her Majesty's
government might deem itself obliged to take if the
Spanish government should be unable to compel its subserdinate officers in Cuba to earry into execution the treaty
copagements and the laws of Spain with respect to the
slave trade.

erdinate officers in those to say in with respect to the share trade.

I have to instruct your lordship to say to the Marquis de Miraffores, in reply to his note, that her Majesty's government have no wish to violate the rights of the Spanish rown, or to do anything inconsistent with treaties; but they are desirous of coming to a plain understanding with the government of Madrid, and to make that government comprehend that Great Britain will no longer concent to be baffled in regard to the Spanish slave trade at thas hitherto been, by unsatisfactory excuses and by unperformed assurances given at Madrid, while the Spanish autherities in Cuba have continued systematically and motoriously to set at naught the stipulations of treaty and to violate the enactments of law.

motoriously to set at naught the stipulations of treaty, and to violate the enactments of law.

It is high time that this system of evasion should cease. Her Majesty's government demand from the Spanish government a faithful and honorable fultilment of the treaty engagements of the Spanish crown; and her Majesty's government throw upon the government of Spain the whole responsibility of sny consequences which may arise from a longer continuance of breach of faith, in this respect, upon the part of Spain.

Your lordship will give officially to the Spanish government a copy of this despatch. I am, &c...
(Signed.)

PALMERSTON.

Visit to the Jesuit College at Georgetown OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16, 1853. I take the liberty of sending you a short account of an afternoon's peregrinations in the vicinity of Washington. Whether it be of interest or not, you and your readers will be able to judge on perusal.

The office seeker about Washington, or any one else who has to remain in that city at the mercy of any of the departments, and who lounges about his hotel endeavoring to get through the day, no doubt often feels-as your humble servant, the writer, has recently felt-like denouncing that city as the quintcasence of dulness, humbug, manceuvring and ras-cality in the universe; and, after indulging in a few epithets of this sort, adjourns to the bar to regain his humor over a julep or a cocktail.

Now, sir, as I am somewhat of a philanthropist and desire the good of mankind in general, and pity office seekers in particular, I am willing to show them how I passed an afternoon very pleasantly,

and with advantage to myself. After making as tolerable a dinner as the scarcity out to a neighboring livery stable, accomanied by a friend, and, rejoicing in a reasonably humane coun tenance, the man in charge entrusted me with a pass

friend, and, rejoicing in a reasonably humane countenance, the man in charge entrusted me with a passable horse and buggy; and, getting in, we directed our course out the arenue towards Georgetown. Everybody knows what Pennsylvania avenue is, viz.; a great trench, placed end on to the prevailing high winds, and that a great deal of loose dust is left there to be taken up by those winds and dispersed to the four corners of the city, for what purpose I cannot inform you; but I notice that tailors, bootblacks, oculists, and other trades and professions, thrive thereby, so it is probable that it is intended as a sort of an indirect way of levying a tax on the stranger for the benefit of the industrious classes. The day we rode out, thanks to fortune, the winds were still and the ride was as agreeable as could be expected over a rough and rutty road.

Descending a hill and crossing a small creek brings you into Georgetown, a place having the air of a shabby genteel man. The pavements are rough, sidewalks sunken, houses of rough bricks—disquised, indeed, sometimes, by mortar and paint—and, as I remarked before, genteel, but shabby. Driving on through this place, and ascending the heights, you pass many beautiful residences, surrounded by trees and gardens of flowers. These residences are, I am told, the pride and glory of Georgetown, as a new beaver is to a man with a seedy coat and pants, the beights topping the town, as the hat topping the rusty habiliments of the other. And well may they be proud of their beautiful situations; the views that may be had from some points are not surpassed by any that I am acquainted with; every part of Washington is visible, and I must say with the poet in this case, that "distance lends enchantment to the view." Alexandria, and the valley of the Potomac for a great distance, lend their aid to make up a beautiful picture: in a word, it is magnificent. A terenjoying these views for some time, and inhaling the fine doors from an adjacent flower-garden, we drove to the Jesuit's college

the entire buildings, grounds, and internal arrangements.

We first visited the dormitories where the students sleep, two long apartments being allotted for this purpose, contaming about sixty beds each. Everything here was neat and comfortable; and to our question if it was difficult to keep order where so many young men slept in one apartment, he said "No, that one of the tutors remained a short time after they had retired, and that fatigue from the exercises and studies of the day, together with the early hour of rising, (5 A. M.) made them quite willing to seek sleep at once." From thence we went to the library, and were shown many valuable manuscripts and ancient books. A manuscript of one of the Epistles, written on parchment in a most beautiful manner, and which would put to shame the efforts of any of our modern professional scriveners, bore date 1362. We were shown also copies of the Bible in the Welsh and Irish languages, besides many other rare editions of the Holy Scriptures.

Leaving the library, we went into a room devoted to the deposit of all the philosophical instruments of the institution, and received a shock from an electrical machine of large dimensions. The collection here was small, but the instruments appeared to have been well selected.

The museum next attracted our attention. A close inspection of this room will well reward the visiter, for great care and taste have been exhibited in this department, and many of our larger institutions would do well to copy from the reverend fathers in collections of this sort.

We were then shown the chapel—a very neat place of worship. Two or three elderly men, seemingly citizens of the town, were in there at the time, engaged in their devotions. Our entrance, and the noise we made, did not cause them to look up from the small books they were intently reading.

It was the hour for recreation when we arrived, and the students were engaged either in waiking about, playing on musical instruments, or in gymnastic exercises, for which the playground is s ments.
We first visited the dormitories where the students

nastic exercises, for which the playground is supplied with various appliances.

Just before we left, they were marshalled, and marched in single file to the supper room; we followed them thither, and observed the arrangements for the meal, which was of a frugal kind. One of the students mounted a kind of pulpit, and read in a loud voice from some entertaining book of travels, while the others silently ate their supper.

Leaving the supper room, we made a brief inspection of the grounds. Several hundred acres are owned by the college, and some portions are most beautifully laid out. The whole south side of a considerable hill is devoted to the vine, producing a fine wine; whether the fathers make use of it themselves or not, I was not curious enough to ask. It is

fine wine; whether the fathers make use of it themselves or not, I was not curious enough to ask. It is a fit subject, however, for our Maine Liquor law fanatics to investigate and inveigh against; I therefore turn the subject over to them.

Thanking the polite gentleman who had attended us, we stepped into our conveyance and returned to the city—paying two dollars for the use thereof—highly pleased with our visit, and with a high sense of the merits of the institution we had visited.

In conclusion, I would advise all persons who have to remain any length of time in Washington to visit this, and many other places of interest in the vicinity: it will put them in better humor; and if they are obliged to go home with a "flea in the ear," they will, at any rate, have had a pleasant time, and gained some useful knowledge.

Tromnone.

Our Albany Correspondence.

Meeting of the Legislature-The Canal Question and the Code-Whig Majority in the Senate-No Appointments during the Session.

Since the adjournment of the Legislature, the capi tal city has enjoyed a short season of repose. In the course of two short weeks the city will again be filled with members, and their appendages, the lobby ites, and the usual excitement will again prevail. The session, it is anticipated, will extend through two of the summer menths. At the regular session very little public business of importance was accom plished, and all that was left over will be recom menced where it was cut off by the adjournment By a joint resolution, neither house will entertain any new proposition of any character; but we doubt whether the Legislature can thus fence out the people who have business, although not heretofore presented. Neither house has such a right, nor can any resolution which they may enact prevent their masters from demanding the passage of laws which may be for the public interest.

The canal question will be taken up where it was left undisposed of in the House. The matter under discussion was the proposition submitted by Mr West, Chairman of the Canal Committee, in opposi tion to the Senate's amendment of the constitu As no vote had been taken upon either in the House, no estimate can now be formed as to the result, no estimate can now be formed as to the result, though several who pretended to know, stated, after the adjournment, that if a vote thad been taken, the proposition submitted by Mr. West would have received a majority in the House. The whole subject will be again renewed and rediscussed, and will unquestionably consume three or four weeks time in the House. From the course certain antagonistic papers have taken, it is a moral certainty that there will be no caving in by the Senate, and that they will adhere to the Vanderbilt plan for completing the canals, and yield to no other. Public opinion, which the members of the House have gathered during the recess, and will bring with them to the Capital, may however, be the means of disposing of this absorbing question much sooner than is now expected.

Should either house determine to take up the Code by sections and proceed to deliberate discussion of its thousand pages, the debate will be interminable. There are several lawyers of the Coke and Blackstone antiquity, who are determined to defeat its adoption by the Legislature, if they possibly can. Among them, in the House, are Hendee, Wood, Hastings, and others, and in the Senate, Babcock, Van Schoonhoven and Taber, all strong men. But a majority of the House, and perhaps of the Senate also, may choose to give it no consideration at all, but adopt it in a lump, as other portions have been, taking it for granted that the commissioners have made the codification perfect, and in accordance with the popular notion of what is called law reform and legal progress.

The absence of Mr. McMurray, and the appointment of Mr. Smith as United States Collector at Plattaburg, two democratic Senators, give the whigs a though several who pretended to know, stated, after

The absence of Mr. McMurray, and the appointment of Mr. Smith as United States Collector at Pluttsburg, two democratic Senators, give the whigs a decided majority in the Senate. It is therefore rendered certain that no Harbor Master for New York, or Salt Inspector at Syracuse, or any other democratic appointment of importance, will be made. Neither can any political measure, of any character, be adopted during the special session.

ALBANY, May 20, 1853. The Volunteers and the Last Session-Will Any thing be Done for Them ?-Hard Shell Appoint. ments-The Next United States Senator.

By referring to the list of titles of acts passed at the late session of the Legislature, published in the HERALD of Monday, April 18, you will find the last are in the list styled "An Act to Provide for Certain Expenses of Government." This is the title of the law usually known as the "Supply bill," which is passed at the close of each session, too often (as in the present case) at the last moment, and which of servants and the scramble would permit, I sallied generally makes provision for expenditures of all

kinds, from the public treasury—pay of clerks and officers of both houses—pay of men, women and children employed about the Cap tol—pay for books, stationery and champagne suppers—pay for old soldiers, dispensaries and hespitals. Such a bill did undoubtedly pass the Assembly at the late session, under the identical title which, to the personal recollection of your correspondent, it has borne since 1845, and, as it was sent to the Senate, it contained a provision, moved by Hon. D. B. Taylor in the Assem-

bly, appropriating \$25,000 for the relief of the First ent of New York Volunteers. It was referred to the Senate Finance Committee, composed of Messrs. McMurray, Conger and Morgan, who re' ported it back without the provision referred to, but under the same title. It was passed without being read, otherwise than by its title, in the Senate. When it reached the Assembly in this amended form, that body had no resource left but to pass it in the condition in which it was presented. It bore the usual and immemorial title which the "Supply bill" bears, and was in no respect a simple vote of money to the officers of the Legislature, since money cannot be censtitationally appropriated otherwise than by bill, (Con., art. VII., sec. 8 and 14.) In view of these unde-niable facts, your correspondent submits that he has correctly stated the matter in one of his late letters. niable facts, your correspondent submits that he has correctly stated the matter in one of his late letters. His object is attained in calling public attention, through the columns of the Herald, to the manner in which the poor volunteers have been treated. It is well known that the niggardly appropriation made for their relief, in 1852, has long since been exhausted. The Comptroller's Annual Report informed the Legislature at the beginning of the regular session, that the amount appropriated had been "found wholly inadequate," and recommended that if the system of providing for the sick and disabled volunteer should be continued, "a further sum of \$25,000 should be appropriated." This was well known to the Senate, and their neglect appears to be utterly inexcusable. The disappointment which the poor fellows experienced was very great. It is time that the State should enact a pension law for them, and that this remnant of brave but poor men should not be left to the uncertain chances of the Senator or two.

The political world has been considerably startled by the late appointments of District Attorney and Marshal of the Northern District of this State. Hon. Henry A. Foster has been so long retired from the political world as to be almost forgotten in the

he caught in. This is all full for the hardsness, who have not yet brought forward any candidate.

A great many residents of this city are about applying to Judge Bronson for berths in your custom house. Besides these, there are the posts of deputy collector, surveyor, and inspector of this port, when your New York Collector appoints. He must have been quite overrun with applicants from this city, already.

already.

The Railroad Consolidation bill which lately passed The Railroad Consolidation bill which lately passed the Legislature, has effected a remarkable rise of stock upon the Central line from this city to Buffalo. Several prominent politicians who procured the pas-sage of this bill, have realized large amounts from this increase of value. Nearly all the remnants of this increase of value. Nearly all the remnants of the cld Albany Regency are stockholders—such as Corning, Marcy, John Stryker, Peter Cagger and Governor Seymour. The consolidated road is, doubtless, the best paying route in the country, and would not care a fleabite for the imposition of tolls, as contemplated by the tax and toll-bill of Mr. Loomis. It is quite otherwise with its great rival—the Eric Railroad—which is poor and struggling with embarrassments, and which has never heretofore been subjected to talls. The railroads on the central route do not oppose the bill, and the principal opposition to the proposed tolls seems to come from the "Southern tier" of counties, for whom the Eric road is the only outlet to market

tier" of counties, for whom the Erie road is the only outlet to market.

The statement in the Post—that the chairman of the Mather impeaching committee is a "National democrat"—has excited some amusement among politicians here. The evident intention is to make it appear that Mr. Mather has been accused by his own political friends. On the contrary, there was not a hunker democrat upon that committee; and its chairman, Mr. Champlin, is actually one of the leading barnburners of the Assembly. Of the four remaining members, two are freesoilers and two whigs. The joint examining committee of last session, whose figures are relied upon to bolster up the accusation was composed of two whigs and one freesoiler, (Senator Jones.) Of the eight, two (Messrs. Jones and Peters) were upon the Van Buren and Adams electoral ticket, in 1848. So we go.

Boston, May 21, 1853. Forwardness of the Season-Action of the Constitu tional Convention on the State Senate-Governor Clifford in Uniform-The Democratic Organs in Boston-Difference in the Treatment they Receive from the Administration-Remarkable "Spiritual" Revelations-Boston Public Lands-Madame Sontag-The City Library-The Athenaum-The Postmaster of Lawrence-The New Catholic Church-Mr. Shilliber's Poems-Mr. Hawthorne's Departure—Correspondence of the Revolution—New Edition of Plutarch—The "Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin"—Hawthorne's New Work-Libro d' Oro-Debates of the Convention of 1820-Kossuth in a Fix.

We are in the enjoyment of the most forward spring that has been known for years. We are a fortnight ahead of last year, at the very least. All around Boston the country is a perfect garden, and the same is the condition of the remoter regions, allowance being made for the superior cultivation that is sure to mark the rural districts that border on a great city, affording sure and profitable markets to agriculturists. It is delicious to travel about now. when the sun is not too hot to make exposure uncomfortable, and the fruit trees are in full bloom, the forests well clothed, and the meadows green as the youth of man. Farmers say that if no unfortunate events shall transpire, in the shape of frosts and cold snaps," the agricultural interests of Massachu-Fetts will have reason to remember 1853 as a great year, as the French now look back to 1811 as the year of the vineyard greatness. Let us hope that they are not destined to be disappointed.

The Constitutional Convention has at last got at something of a practical character. On Wednesday, by a vote of 220 to 117, it was decided that the Le-

gislature had no right to repeal the "Free Ballot Law," so far as applied to the election of delegates to the Convention, so that voting for delegates to fill vacancies must be done secretly. This was a test question, and the coalition victory was decisive enough to satisfy everybody that that organization is so strong that what it sets about in earnest in the Convention it will accomplish. On Thursday, the report from the committee to whom the subject of reconstructing the Senate was referred was taken up in Committee of the Whole, Governor Morton in the chair. The principal point in the report is, that the Senate shall be divided into forty districts, each to elect one Senator, and that the districts shall, as nearly as possible, be equal in point of population. It was moved to amend the report by substituting legal voters for population. The effect of the adoption of the amendment would be to make the Senate represent town corporations rather than people. In most of our small towns the number of voters is large. Probably the average throughout the State, in the small towns, is one-fifth. A town of 2,500 inhabitants will have about 500 voters in its list, and so in proportion. In the large places the average number of voters is not above one-seventh of the population. It is so in Boston and Lowell, and in some other places. Therefore, the effort would be, supposing the amendment adopted, and the people to ratify the Convention's action, to greatly lessen the political weight of the large places. The debate was very spritted, and some of the most thorough-going advocates of ultra radicalism took ground against the population basis—all because they wish to lessen the power of Boston, I presume. They like the people, but not in large masses. As most of our cities and large towns have many foreign born residents who would be difranchised to a certain extent by the adoption of the "legal voters" basis, the foreign born voters do not like this. Yesterday the amendment was rejected, and the report of the committee accepted. This decision is in accordance with justice and the spirit of the age.

Governor Clifford has been on a visit to Salem, town corporations rather than people. In most of our the age.
Governor Clifford has been on a visit to Salem,

of 25.000 cloud be appropriated." Thus we well all the content of the poor fellows experienced was very great. It is the the poor fellows experienced was very great. It is the the poor fellows experienced was very great. It is the the poor fellows experienced was very great. It is the the poor fellows experienced was very great. It is the the poor fellows experienced was very great. It is the the poor fellows experienced was very great at it is the poor fellows and t

Webster.) who made some "astonishing reve tions." He told some remarkable stories about distinguished member of President Pierce's cabin which showed that he carried from earth to Parad certain mundanc feelings not generally supposed to be adapted to celestial latitudes. The visiters left the place as much puzzled as Hamlet was, and dis-posed to think that there was something in these "spiritual manifestations" that transcends mere

spiritual manifestations" that transcends mere human reason.

It is proposed to create a board of seven commissioners, to have charge of the public lands of this city. The present value of these lands—situated on the Neck and at South Boston—is moderately estimated at three millions of dollars, which cannot fail to be greatly increased in a short time. There are other lands owned by the city, but they do not come so closely up to the immediate wants of the day as those specified. The growth of South Boston is very rapid, and it is supposed that no very long interval will elapse before the city's buildings there will have to be removed for the accommodation of the population.

rapid, and it is supposed that no very long interval will elapse before the city's buildings there will have to be removed for the accommodation of the population.

Madame Sontag closed her engagement here last night. She has been very successful. She will not visit Lowell, as it was expected she would.

Our "Anniversary Week" commences on Monday next, when we shall be favored with the same "creeds of doctrine" that you got earlier in the month. We do not, however, have the proceedings of the meetings reported as they are given by the New York press, and particularly by the Herald.

Donations to our City Library continue to come in. Mr. Appleton has just contributed a handsome work to it in eleven volumes, being the "History of Norfolk County," England. Everything promises that this institution will be an honor to Boston.

The Athenaeum, which has been closed since the 14th, will be re-opened on the 26th. The amount of money which is to be raised for this institution will come up to \$120,000, the expenditure of the annual income arising from which will soon render the library one of the largest, as it is now one of the best, in America.

I mentioned, in my last, that Mr. B. F. Watson, of the terms of the same water water of that

income arising from which will soon render the library one of the largest, as it is now one of the best, in America.

I mentioned, in my last, that Mr. B. F. Watson, of Lawrence, who had been made postmaster of that growing city, was the only coalitionist who had received a place in Essex county. It seems that Mr. Watson's appointment is not altogether satisfactory to the democracy of Lawrence. The Sentinel, democratic organ in Lawrence, declares that it is unsatisfactory to seven eighths of the people there, and will be as destructive as, it pithily adds, "Mr. W.'s rash, hot-headed acts and indiscretions usually are to the best interests of the democratic party of Lawrence." The editor of the Sentinel was himself an applicant for the office, and Mr. Watson opposed his appointment on the ground that he was a foreigner. The office was worth a fight, for last year it paid \$2,200 fees, though it is only about seven years since Lawrence began to show itself among our important towns, and it is said that a twelvemonth will witness an increase of fifty per cent in its population. Mr. Watson has made a "ten-strike," and I suppose that he don't care much about the criticisms that are made on him.

Some of our "first men" have presented a memorial

Watson has made a "ten-strike," and I suppose that he don't care much about the criticisms that are made on him.

Some of our "first men" have presented a memorial to our City Council, praying that the Catholics may be allowed to erect a church on the "jall lands," against which proceeding a great deal of prejudice has been excited. The memorial is signed by Rufus Choate, Abbott Lawrence, R. C. Winthrop, Edward Everett, George Ticknor, and twenty others "of the same sort," but I fancy that the Catholics, how grateful soever for such aid, will not exactly like the idea of being ranked with "religious sects," as the memorialists have it. This memorial is in aid of another, signed by Bishop Fitzpatrick and Rev. Mr. McElroy, praying for leave to build the church on the lands named. The very reverend memorialists state that no pecuniary gratuity is desired from the city, and they express their readiness to pay a fair equivalent for the difference between the value of the land should it be used for religious rather than worldly purposes. The new church would be a great ornament to the city, and it is to be hoped that it will be erected. Nothing but prejudice has caused the opposition that the purpose of the Bishop has encountered. Had a Protestant church been proposed, we should have heard nothing about the superiorty of dwelling houses to religious edifices as taxable property. Those terrible fellows, the Jesuits, will earn the new church.

Mr. Shilliber's long promised work "Rhymes with Repson and Without," has come out. It contains some

capital poetry, and Mr. Shiliber is an honor to the editorial fraternity and the order of compositors.

Mr. Hawthorne will sail for Liverpool about the 1st of July. One of his friends tells me that he started from New York to come here by the train that was wrecked at Norwalk, but that after going to the station he, from some cause or other, changed his mind. I don't know how true the story is, but if true he must be allowed to be a fortunate man.

Among the works announced to appear from the Boston press, is the "Correspondence of the Revolution," edited by Jarred Sparks, and to be published by Little & Brown. It will extend to four octavo volumes, and will consist of letters to Gen. Washington from upwards of an hundred individuals who acted conspicuous parts in the great struggle for American Independence, and afterwards to the close of his career. The editor regards these letters as highly important, and the correspondence as being the appropriate continuation of his. Washington Writings. If judicionsly selected, unquestionally these letters cannot fail to form a valuable addition to that historical material from which some great literary artist shall by and by construct a "History of the American Revolution" worthy of the subject, the country and the age. John Adams once said that a true history of that great event never could or would be written; by which, I suppose he meant that much of the material had perished with the individual actors, and that the labor necessary to its accomplishment was too herculean for any man not to recoil from. We must, it would seem, content ourselves with glimpses behind the curtain. Our Revolution is an Isis, from whose face no man's hand is privileged to fully lift the veil.

The same publishers announce a large number of reprints of standard English works, among them being "Plutarch's Lives," selected from Dryden's translation, and from other sources. It is rather odd that they should pass over George Long's versions from the old Greek of Chaerona. Less than ten years ago

son's "specs."

The "Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin" has been out for some time, and very many worthy folk have been engaged in trying to get it into the lock. I suspect that most readers will be disappointed in it. Fresh from the reading of lively novels, in which everything is laid on with a "rich brush," they will not fancy a work that is moral and statistical in its character, and therefore dull, as most such books are. Considered as a literary work, the "Key" has but small pretensions to excellence. In making a comparison between Roman slavery and that of the United States, Mrs. Stowe is content to take her quotations from Blair's "Inquiry" at second-hand, through the medium of William Jay; and it does not appear that she has even so much as heard of wallon's admirable work, Histoire de l'Esclavage dans l'Antiquité. As to the comparison itself, it is absurd to institute it on the basis that the lady has assumed, for there should enter into it the consideration of an hundred facts that she does not allude to. But it is scarcely fair, perhaps, to speak of the "Key" as a literary performance. It commands our

tion of an hundred facts that she does not allude to. But it is scarcely fair, perhaps, to speak of the "Key" as a literary performance. It commands our attention rather with reference to its bearing upon the great political and social question of the day and country. In that regard it would be indeed difficult to overrate its importance. For one, I have never believed that the slavery question was in any other than the morning stage of its discussion; that we have not even seen the end of the beginning of the "agitation."

"agitation."

Messrs. N. and C. Hale, editors of the Daily Advertiser, have issued proposals to publish by subscription "A New Edition of the Journal of Debate, and Proceedings in the Convention of Delegates Chosen to Revise the Constitution of Massachusetts in 1820-21." This journal was reported by Mr. N. Hale for the Advertiser, and a very jejeune affair it is, though quite up to the standard of reporting of those antique times when it was given to the world. As a record of facts and opinions it is of much value, however, and the editors promise to add considerable collateral matter of an important character to the new edition. The old edition is almost extinct, and it is not easy to get a copy at any one of our public libraries. Equally difficult is it to procure almost any work that illustrates the constitutional history of Massachusetts.

The exact title of Mr. Hawthorne's new work is Tanglewood Tales. A literary friend says that it is a juvenile work—a book for children! I have hardly patience to pen the words. Only think of it, the greatest genius of the country writing stories for little boys—a class of animals as extinct as the mammoth, and which, according to the late ingerious Mr. Joseph Willett, "went out" about ninety-three years ago. Shakspeare on a pantomine would be just about as rational an idea; as proper an application of talent to its end; as perfect an illustration of the immutable unfitness of things.

In mentioning new works, I must not forget our annual, "Libro d' Oro; or, Golden Book of the Nobility of Mammon." It bears the very prosiac title 'agitation.''
Messrs. N. and C. Hale, editors of the Daily Ad-

of things.

In mentioning new works, I must not forget our annual, "Libro d' Oro; or, Golden Book of the Nobility of Mammon." It bears the very prosiac title of "List of persons, copartnership, ands corporations who were taxed six thousand dollars and upwards, in the city of Boston, in 1852," but is a most eloquent production to those who can rightly read it. I shall make some use of it in your behalf another day.

Although Kossuth denies that he issued the address to the Hungarians in the Austrian service that came out after the late attempt against the imperialists at Milan, and other places in Lombardy, I have good reason for believing that he expected more from that affair than was realized from it. So confident of success was he, that he sent over an address to the American people, which a gentleman who has read it, (and who is a good judge of such matters,) assures me is better than anything that has yet appeared from his pen. The same mail that brought it over, however, brought also the intelligence that the movement had been but a "flash in the pan," and so the gentleman to whom it was addressed, (a leading free-soiler, who has the care of Kossuth's business here,) suppressed it. Had it beef received before accounts of the Austrian victory, we should probably have been afforded another illustration of the "follies of the wise." It may be doubted if the Hungarian cause will be benefited much in this country by the fact that it has been taken in especial charge by the free-soilers, Kossuth being in intimate correspondence with the leaders of that party. What his associations may be with men of other parties I do not know.

Our Florida Correspondence.

Our Florida Correspondence

FORT MYERS, (E. Fla.)
Carloosahatchie river, April 23, 1853.
Indian Affairs—What Will Billy Bowlegs Do? You will attribute the scarcity of news in this quarter to the dilatoriness of King Bowlegs and the civil authorities combined-for, as the one seems to procrastinate and delay in his agreement and promises, the other nods his assent with perfect complaisance and composure. The Indians, being aware of this, are now flocking in in unusual numbers, obtaining whatever article they desire in the way of trade, (except arms and ammunition,) much to the satisfaction of the red skin, and the discomfort of the sett er, or "cracker."

I hear, from the most reliable sources, that Bowlegs and party will be permitted to remain in their native forests until further action is deemed necessary, no

and party will be permitted to remain in their native forests until further action is deemed necessary, no time being specified. A rumor of the mmoval of the troops at present occupying the Indian territory is prevalent, they being relieved by fresh troops from the North. This I have from the Adjutant's office, at Tampa Bay, direct.

Gen. Blake has arrived at Tampa, and is daily expected here, but on business of no general importance, merely to settle the unfinished business of his department, left so on account of the uncertainty of human affairs, particularly the selection of our Chief Magistrate. The benefit (if any) of his late exertions for the removal of the Seminoles cannot, at prevent, be perceived; hence his unpopularity among us, and the people generally.

Brevet Major French, first artillery, recently arrived from Washington, his furlough having expired. He assumed the command of the post immediately after his arrival, much to the satisfaction of all concersed.

Desertions from the troops stationed here are numerous and accounted for. The season is unusually healthy, and the weather moderate.

By a recent conversation with an Indian, who speaks some English, I understand that Bowlegs will then give you a detailed account of his views, prospects, feelings, etc., concerning the late farce enacted between him and the government.

BILLY BOWLEGS, Ja.

Our Oregon Correspondence. VANCOUVER, Oregon Territory, February 17, 1853.

Winter in Oregon—Emigration—Selecting Land—

Vancouver - The Indians. I wish I could gather together the news of this imnense Territory and send it to you, for it no doubt would prove acceptable to many of your readers who contemplate coming out here the ensuing year. But the country is so extensive, and communication

so tardy, that I can only write you a few lines, that

will contain all the information we have here.

The early part of the winter was very severe, you will no doubt remember, and the inhabitants and cattle suffered very much, and a great many of the latter have perished; but for the last month the weather has been very fine—very little rain and plenty of sunshine, that brought out the grass, and the cattle have recruited very much. The high wa-ter of last month subsiding, has exposed many new bars and shifted old ones, so much that the oldest pilot is at a loss, and the steamers get aground repeatedly every trip. The navigation, though difficult, is not at all dangerous. The three or four wrecks that have occurred at the mouth of the river were caused by other circumstances than any danger of the bar. The inhabitants have many fears that so many accidents in so short a space of time will deter ships from coming into the river, but at present there are no less than ten vessels waiting to be

towed up at Astoria.

There is a scarcity of provisions throughout Oregon, in consequence of the great emigration, and the same high prices that existed a month ago in California still exist here, as many of the necessaries of life had to be shipped from there up here. News

from above state a scarcity of provisions at the Dallas; but from Wella Walla we hear that the cattle have suffered but little, the only place in the Territory where they have escaped. The emigrants of last year are struggling hard to hold up their heads. They are scattered about in the towns, looking out for what little work they can get to do, and waiting for spring to set in, so that they can go out to locate their claims. A great many have gone, and a great many more are to go, to locate in the neighborhood of Fuget's sound. It is contemplated to get a road through from Walla Walla to the sound, in order to favor the emigration to that neighborhood, the great difficulty being a way over the Cascade Mountains.

Vancouver is a pleasant place, and would soon become a city were it not that the ground is a gowennent reserve, in consequence of being occupied by he Hudson Bay Company; consequently the relidents, independent of the people in the employ of the company and the troops here, are only temporary residents—emigrants who are waiting the opening of spring to locate their claims.

The new companies of the Fourth Regiment U. S. Infantry, four of which are here and the fifth at the Dallas, have recovered from the diseases contracted upon the Istmus, and the officers are quite indignent that the mortality among their men should be attributed to their crelessness by some spitefal little public prints, or rather that these should be noticed by the Department. They are gratified at the opportunity afforded them to vindicate their innocence by an endorsement from the Quartermaster General, or his reply to a requisition for clothing that was lost on the transit, calling for a report upon the matter from all the officers of the command. The command here will be reduced as soon as spring sets in, as the two companies of artility stationed in the Territory have been ordered home on the recruiting service, and company C of the Fourth goes to Stribecom to relieve Capt. Hill, and one more company will go either to Fort Or

Our South American Correspondence

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 3, 1853.

Interesting Account of the Ascent and Descent of Mount Corcavado-Visit to the Botanical Gardens-The Alley of Palms-The Tea Plant-Jaca Tree and Bread Tree, &c., &c.

My last communication, under date of August 3d, I perceive by your file of a subsequent date, reached Since then I have rambi of Brazil, but will confine my remarks at this present time to a perilous ascent to the summit of Mount Corcavado, which we reached at mid-day.

We left this city at sunrise on the 3d instant, by way of St. Theresa, a few miles distant, and shortly after commenced the gradual ascent, keeping close along the aqueduct almost the entire distance. By the way, the fine and beautiful water that supplies the city is entirely procured from these mountains, and the enormous and bold conception of the work does honor to the lethargic energies of the sleepy and quiet Brazilians. It is an enormous work, and will not compare unfavorably with our gigantic Croton Works. After scaling enormous precipices, and leaping across frightful ravines, we finally reached the summit, taking with us our horses the entire distance.

The still quiet solitude of nature in the midst of these desolate rocks, trees, &c., was only interrupted by some enormous reptile flitting across our path. I gave up the idea of attaining the summit, and made up my mind that it could not be reached; but finally reached the top, and to our sur-prise found four young Freachmen playing "earteta" on the very summit. It is some 2,500 feet above the level of the sea. I have ascended higher mountains, but never reached a summit so difficult of access. The remains of a tent are still seen by the iron uprights driven into the rocks. This was done by the old Emperor, Don Pedro I., who, with all his faults was far more enterprising than his son-present Emperor, Don Pedro II. After inhaling the pure air of this altitude, and stretching ourselves on the ground, we gave ourselves up to the scene before us, which I shall not attempt to describe. Suffice it to say, that it was the most fearful and really sublime specacle in nature I ever witnessed. The rolling clouds far beneath us, would at times strike the mountain and the mist produced by the rebound would partially reach the summit and envelop us. We remained pon the summit, which is a huge barren rock, some wenty-five feet in circumference, forming almost a ircle. With this view before us, we partook of a luncheon, kindly offered us by the persons alluded to, and felt deeply obliged, for I fear we would have almost starved had it not been for them. They had provided themselves with everything, having a knowledge of the place from having visited it frequently to enjoy the unusual spectacle. After remaining some three hours we gradually commenced the descent, which is quite as difficult as ascending, and I think still more dangerous. I jumped from my horse three times, fearing he would lose his hold, and thus be precipitated among the fearful precipices and abysses below.

We finally reached the vision by wenty-five feet in circumference, forming almost a

below.

We finally reached the plains below, and I assure you I was not sorry, although I was amply repaid by the sublimity of the scene. We came through Sarangerins, a most delightful country, and the residence principally of the wealthy inhabitants of the city. We completed our tour by a visit to the world-renowned Botanical Gardens, the pride and glory of Brazil.

nowned Botanical Gardens, the pride and glory of Brazil.

It is some eight miles from the city proper, and is certainly the garden of the world. You have, no doubt, often heard of the Alley of Palms, and so have I; but my conception of it was far more than realized when reaching this paradise on earth. You enter through a large gate from the principal or main road, and at once are struck with dumb admiration, and become absorbed in the view. Imagine a long alley some two thousand feet in langth, and forty feet in breadth, lined on each side with palm trees, which no doubt you have seen. They were all planted by the old Emperor, Don Pedro I, and the entire garden was conceived by him and adorned under his direction. These trees seem to grow like an onion, being precisely the same shape, and are some forty feet in height, and some thirty apart, and the height of the whole of them does not differ ten inches. They have a peculiar bark about them, a perfect ash color, and from the strup are